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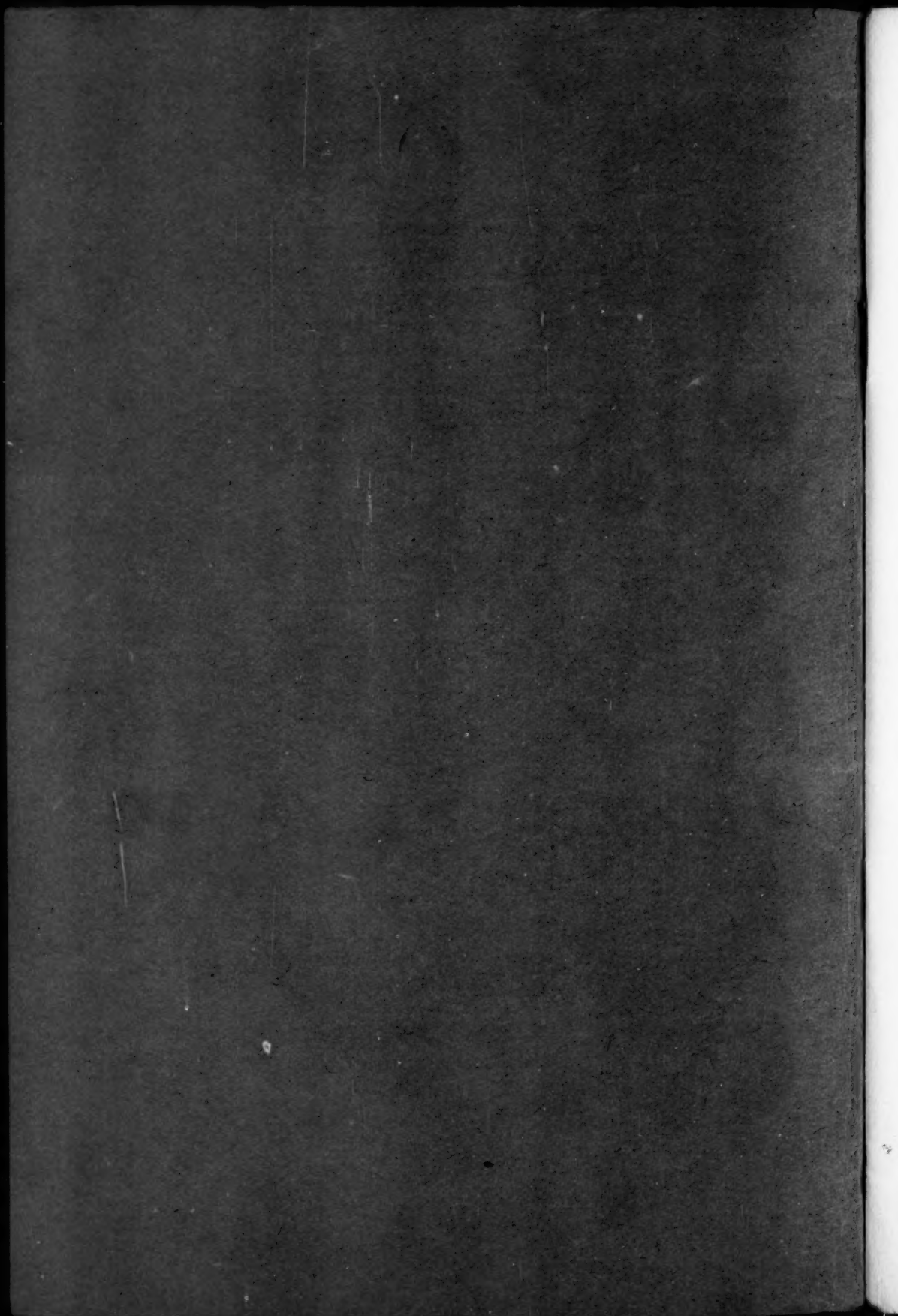
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

HELD AT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

JANUARY 9, 10, 11, 1911

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**ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES
BULLETIN**

Vol. V

March, 1919

No. 2

Official Records
of the
Fifth Annual Meeting
of the
Association of American Colleges
Chicago, Illinois
January 9-11, 1919

Edited by
Raymond M. Hughes
Secretary of the Association

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Robert L. Kelly, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois.

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For one year, John H. MacCracken, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.

For two years, William W. Guth, Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland.

For three years, Donald J. Cowling, Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

Wilson
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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES

Fifth Annual Meeting

PROGRAM

President Donald J. Cowling, Presiding

THURSDAY, 7:00 P. M.—UNIVERSITY CLUB

The Colleges and Our National Ideals

President William A. Shanklin, Wesleyan University.
President Charles W. Flint, Cornell College.
President Samuel A. Lough, Baker University.
President J. Campbell White, Wooster College.
President William H. Crawford, Allegheny College.
President Henry S. Pritchett, Carnegie Foundation.

FRIDAY, 9:15 A. M.—CONGRESS HOTEL

1. *Report of the Year's Work.*
Robert L. Kelly, Executive Secretary.
Raymond M. Hughes, Secretary-Treasurer.
2. *College Instruction in Architecture.*
Mr. George C. Nimmons, representing the
American Institute of Architects.
3. *College Financial Statements.*
Mr. Trevor Arnett, Auditor, University of
Chicago.
4. *Insurance and Annuities for College Teachers.*
President Henry S. Pritchett, Carnegie Foundation.

FRIDAY, 2:15 P. M.—CONGRESS HOTEL

Educational Co-operation

1. *Co-operative Purchasing.*
Mr. J. C. Dinsmore, Purchasing Agent, Uni-
versity of Chicago.

ASSOCIATION OF

2. *In What Ways Can the Relation between Colleges and Universities be Strengthened?*

President C. A. Duniway, Colorado College.

President F. C. Ferry, Hamilton College.

3. *Co-operation between Colleges and Secondary Schools in Promoting Education for Citizenship.*

Commissioner P. P. Claxton, U. S. Bureau of Education.

Professor Evarts B. Greene, Chairman, Committee on Education for Citizenship of American Council on Education, and Professor of History at the University of Illinois.

4. *Federal Leadership in Education.*

President J. H. MacCracken, Lafayette College.

FRIDAY, 7:45 P. M.—CONGRESS HOTEL

The Colleges and International Relations

President James A. Blaisdell, Pomona College.

Lieut. R. Renard, Professor at Lycee de Marseilles, France.

Professor Fernand Baldensperger, University of Paris, Exchange Professor at Columbia University.

SATURDAY, 9:15 A. M.—CONGRESS HOTEL

The Colleges and the War1. *Report on: (a) College Credit for Students' War Service.*(b) *Should Colleges Adopt the Quarter System?*

President Thomas F. Holgate, Northwestern University.

2. *The Colleges in the War and After.*

President P. R. Kolbe, University of Akron.

3. *Conference with Representatives of the War Department's Committee on Education and Special Training.*

Note.—The program was carried out as announced and here printed with the following exceptions:

Thursday evening: President Edmund J. James, of the University of Illinois, gave the first address of the evening.

Friday afternoon Commissioner P. P. Claxton was unable to be present.

Friday evening: Lieutenant R. Renard could not be present.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1919

The fifth annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges opened at 7:00 p. m. with a dinner at the University Club. One hundred thirty-five guests were present.

The dinner was followed by the several addresses noted in the program, and at the close of the meeting President Cowling appointed the following committees:

Committee on Nominations:

President Murlin, of Boston University, Chairman.

President Chamberlain, of Denison University.

President Ferry, of Hamilton College.

Committee on Military Training in Colleges:

President Shanklin, of Wesleyan University, Chairman.

President Duniway, of Colorado College.

President Hughes, of Miami University.

Committee on Audit:

President Warren, of Yankton College.

President Flint, of Cornell College.

Committee on Policy and Resolutions:

President Holgate, of Northwestern University, Chairman.

President White, of the College of Wooster.

President MacCracken, of Lafayette College.

President Crawford, of Allegheny College.

President Brannon, of Beloit College.

(President Brannon failed to receive notice of his

appointment to this committee and so did not sit in the Committee)

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION, JANUARY 10, 1919.

The Association was called to order at 9:15 by President Cowling.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and referred to the Committee on Audit. See Treasurer's Report, page 34.

The Association voted, on a motion of Dr. Kelly, to instruct the Committee on Nominations to bring in the names of three men for members to represent the Association on the American Council on Education.

The Executive Secretary, Dr. Kelly, presented his report of the activities of the Association of American Colleges. See Secretary's Report, page 19.

President Cowling presented a comprehensive report on the organization and work of the American Council on Education (for the development of this work see Vol. IV, Nos. 2, 4, 5, and Vol. V, No. 1 of the Association of American Colleges Bulletin). At the conclusion of his report President Cowling said:

"Now, with regard to the future. The work that has already been accomplished is a demonstration of the need for such an agency, and of the willingness of the colleges and universities of the country to cooperate in this way. The American Council on Education does not represent any independent movement. It is nothing more than the attempt of the various national educational organizations to work together. The chief difficulty for the immediate future is the question of financial support for the central agency. I do not believe it would be wise to have the Council itself financed by any outside organization or individuals. It seems to me that it should be done by the educational institutions themselves, either directly or through their national associations. The Council, maintained by the schools and colleges, would, of course, expect to receive outside gifts for its various undertakings; gifts from all sources would be welcome.

"It is necessary to secure at once the services of some outstanding educator to act as the permanent executive of the Council. I do not believe we shall get very far in this whole movement of securing larger recognition of education in America, and of developing more intimate relations in education with foreign countries, including South America and the Orient, as well as Europe, without the personal leadership of some competent executive. These are major problems and they demand leadership of the very highest type. Such a man should receive a salary of not less than eight or ten thousand dollars. It is not to be expected that a man capable of meeting the unlimited opportunities before the Council could be secured for less; and he should be given an appointment for a period of at least five years.

"If we are to continue the work of the Council on any such scale as it has been begun, it will be necessary to secure an annual budget of at least twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars a year to maintain the necessary machinery. I do not believe it would be wise at this time to try to secure an endowment for the Council even if that should seem possible. It must prove its worth and that will take time. If, after a period of five years, it appears that the Council is meeting a permanent need, I have no doubt that a satisfactory way will be found to finance it permanently; but in the meantime its support must come from current gifts.

"The Council at the present time recognizes two types of members—constituent and associate. I strongly favor the establishment of a third type—institution members—composed of educational institutions willing to contribute from one hundred to five hundred dollars a year to the treasury of the Council. A sufficient budget for a limited number of years could doubtless be secured in this way. Another plan would be to have the various national associations assume the financial responsibility. Of course they would have to get the money, I take it, from their members.

It was voted on motion of President Granville that the plans for financing the American Council on Education

suggested by Dr. Cowling be referred to the Committee on Policy and Recommendations.

After a brief recess the papers of the morning were presented by Mr. Nimmons, Mr. Arnett, and Dr. Pritchett. The Association adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, JANUARY 10, 1919.

The Association was called to order by President Cowling who presented Mr. L. W. Brooks, organizer of the teachers' division of the employment service conducted by the United States Department of Labor. Mr. Brooks spoke briefly explaining the work of his division in placing teachers in positions.

The papers of the afternoon session were then presented by Dr. MacCracken, Dr. Duniway, Dr. Ferry, Dr. Green, and Mr. Dinsmore.

Professor E. D. Burton, of the University of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operative Purchasing, presented the report of his committee as follows:

"Your committee has made sufficient investigation of this subject to be convinced that a properly organized association, board, or committee could be of very great service to the colleges, and probably to other institutions existing for philanthropic purposes, both in the way of furnishing information concerning what qualities and grades of supplies are most economical to buy and in what market they can best be bought, and also by securing for them reduced rates under a system of pooled orders.

"The committee has to suggest three possible forms of organization:

"First, an unincorporated association of the colleges can be created having a board of managers and a business manager. Such an association should, in the judgment of the committee, furnish information on a wide variety of subjects based on accurate scientific tests; should receive, assemble, and transmit orders for its members, but should not, on account of financial risk involved, purchase in its own name for its members. The committee suggests that

under this form of organization the annual membership fee of a college or other institution should be placed at about \$40 with a small commission charged on total orders exceeding, within the year, \$500.

"Second, the Association of American Colleges may itself appoint a committee of information and economy which committee may operate substantially as above. The resolution creating it, and its own by-laws, should provide that it is self-governing and that the Association is in no way financially responsible for it.

"Third, under the law of the State of Illinois for the corporation of co-operative associations for pecuniary profits, a stock company may be organized, membership in which would probably have to be in the name of an officer of the college or other institution rather than in the name of the institution itself. The corporation might by its by-laws be required to make annual report to the Association of American Colleges, and the Council of Church Boards, but it would by its very nature be an independent body. The shares of stock can, under the law, be as small as \$5, which would virtually constitute an initiation fee in addition to the annual dues which would doubtless be required as in other cases.

"Your committee recommends:

"First, that the Association express in general its approval of the organization of a body having the purposes above defined.

"Second, that the Association authorize its President in association with the President of the Council of Church Boards to appoint a committee of organization of five persons which committee shall have power, if on further investigation it seems advisable to them, to create an organization of the general character indicated and of any one of the three forms above stated which may seem to them best.

"Third, that such committee be instructed to provide in the constitution and by-laws of the organization that it shall make annual report to the Association of American Colleges and the Council of Church Boards of Education, but that neither the Association nor the Council shall be financially responsible or involved in its transactions."

It was voted, on motion of President Crawford, that the President of the Association, in association with the President of the Council of Church Boards, appoint a Committee on Organization of five persons as recommended in the above report.

The Association adjourned until 8:00 p. m.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION, JANUARY 10, 1919

The Association was called to order by President Cowling at 8:00 p. m. The entire evening session was devoted to the program—President Blaisdell, Professor Baldensperger, and Mademoiselle Marfaing, speaking.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION, JANUARY 11, 1919

President Cowling called the Association to order at 9:15 a. m. and introduced the first speaker, President Kolbe. After his address the report of the Committee on Policy and Resolutions was called for.

President Holgate presented to the Association an invitation to hold the next meeting in St. Louis. After some discussion in which it was brought out that this meeting is interdependent with a large number of other meetings of college men held in Chicago at about the same time, it was voted on motion by President Crawford to enact a by-law to the effect that Chicago shall be the regular meeting place of the Association.

President Holgate then presented the report of the Committee, which was discussed section by section and adopted. It follows in the final form in which it was adopted.

1. That the Association express its approval of the action of the American Council on Education in reorganizing on a permanent basis after its successful operation for the year on a War Emergency basis; that the Association elect three representatives to serve on the Council, one for three years, one for two years and one for one year, and that hereafter one representative be elected at each annual meeting to serve for three years; that the colleges of the Association be invited to contribute toward the budget of

the Council in such sums as may be found necessary for the maintenance of its work.

2. That the Association reaffirm its resolution of a year ago favoring the establishment of a Federal Department of Education.

3. That the Executive Committee be commended for its activity in fostering international relations and that the Committee be requested to continue its efforts to extend the influence of American college education in foreign lands. At the same time the Association would welcome an interchange of views with representatives of other countries looking toward the perfecting of our work.

4. That the Association expresses its appreciation of the generosity of the colleges in providing for the care and education during the past year of more than one hundred young women from France and commends to the attention of the Executive Committee the desirability of continuing this provision and increasing it so as to provide for the addition of not less than one hundred carefully chosen students from foreign countries.

5. That a Committee of three be appointed to consider and report the advisability of establishing courses in colleges on the history and appreciation of the Fine Arts, including architecture, and that this Committee be requested to confer with the American Institute of Architects as to the contents of such a course.

6. That the three representatives of the Association in the American Council on Education, together with the President and the Executive Secretary, be a Committee on Legislation to keep the colleges of the Association informed on important national and state legislation affecting education.

7. That the resolutions presented by President Stetson for the Michigan colleges be approved, namely, that the Association of American Colleges take such immediate steps as may be possible for the speedy release from the army and navy of men who wish to return to college and, second, requesting the officers of the Y. M. C. A. and other agencies to distribute literature and spread information through the machinery at the camps and in the community centers to the men being discharged regarding the opportunities offered by the colleges of this Association for further study.

8. That the colleges be urged to appeal to their friends for scholarships to enable men returning from military or naval service to pay their tuition in college.

9. That the Fiscal Year of the Association end on June 30th and that members of the Association be urged to pay their annual dues before that date. In case the annual dues of any member are not paid within eighteen months from June 30th of the fiscal year for which such dues are payable the name of the member shall be removed from the rolls of the Association, due notice of delinquency having been given.

10. The attention of the members of the Association is called to the facilities offered by the Teachers' Branch of the Professional Section of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor for the placing of teachers returning from the army and to the desire of the Zone officers to co-operate with college administrative officers and appointment committees.

Following the report of the Committee on Policy and Resolutions, President Holgate was called on to report his findings relative to academic credit for war service and relative to the probable practice of colleges in dividing the year into two or three terms. President Holgate reported as follows:

"Some two months ago I was asked by the President of the Association to present a report at this time on the practices in the different institutions regarding, first, academic credit for war service, and, second, the intent of the institutions in the matter of the division of the year, whether into two terms or three. A study of the institutions was begun almost immediately and many of your schools were corresponded with regarding your practice or legislation. It was evidently too early to begin that study for the information that was returned to my office was almost universal to the effect that as yet no action has been taken. The ground seemed to be entirely open and the policies were quite undefined.

"On the first question, however, there is perhaps a little more to be said, and in the interest of economy of time I will abbreviate as far as possible.

"In April, 1917, immediately on the entry of the United States into the war, students began enlisting in the Army and Navy. Some already had shown their allegiance

to the cause of the Allies by volunteering for service in the Canadian army or by entering some branch of special service abroad. These men left the work of the year unfinished in their espousal of the cause of liberty. Few have as yet returned to the classrooms to finish the courses dropped with such little concern and some, alas, will not return.

"In September of the same year the Selective Service Law, adopted by Congress in June, began to draw from the colleges many men who chose to remain in their preparation till called, and the operation of this draft legislation steadily reduced the attendance in the colleges throughout the year.

"Questions are now being raised as to the consideration to be accorded these men when they are released from military service and seek readmission to college. The courses dropped cannot be resumed where they were discontinued and if insisted on they must be repeated. The men themselves cannot be put back into the same routine with the same attitude toward their studies and the same outlook on life as when they withdrew. Their army life has broadened and ripened them and they are grown beyond the boyhood which marked them when they withdrew from college. Their experiences in camp and in the field with the accompanying responsibilities may not have increased their knowledge of academic subjects but they have given an insight into human relations and an appreciation of the training which comes from intensive study far in advance of that attained by the average undergraduate student in the same period of time.

"What recognition, then, if any, can be given these boys when they return to college, as the equivalent of their acquirements during their absence? An inquiry among the colleges shows that there is no general consensus as to the proper procedure. Perhaps the determination of the question by the college faculties has been purposely delayed till specific cases should arise, and possibly my inquiry made a month ago as to the policy to be pursued was too

early. Certainly no conclusions of significance had been reached at that time.

"My question to the colleges, 'what credit, if any, toward a degree will you allow undergraduates for war service?' brought a variety of answers. A few said, 'Not to exceed one year'; others, 'No definite policy has yet been determined'; and some write as follows:

'I am opposed to any such practice as giving scholastic credit towards a degree merely for service in the army.'

'The faculty of this university has not accepted the principle of credit toward university degrees for work done in the army service.'

'No credit has been given here towards any degree for army service. It is our opinion that the degree should express a certain amount of education, and that it is as inappropriate to give credit for army service towards the A. B. degree as it is to give it toward the degrees in law or medicine.'

"Strangely enough this last reply comes from an institution in which a considerable proportion of the requirements for the bachelor's degree may be met by work in military drill and tactics.

"The past few days, however, have brought an announcement of policy from several colleges. Dartmouth, for example, will allow 'academic credit for warlike service' in an amount varying from fifteen semester hours for three months or more of service in the Army or Navy to thirty semester hours for not less than nine months. Another institution has instructed its Committee on Advanced Standing to consider each case sympathetically with a view to enabling the candidate, whenever practicable, to graduate with his class.

"For men leaving college during term time, the practice seems to have been fairly uniform. Courses then under way by undergraduates entering national service were for the most part counted as completed and credit was given on the basis of the quality of the work at the time of withdrawal. That practice seems to have been universal in the spring of 1917. During the following year

greater caution was exercised and in many institutions fractional credit was allowed for the part of a course completed. The practice in this regard was also fairly uniform.

"The policy regarding credit for army service to men returning to college being so far from established in this country, it seemed desirable to turn the inquiry to the Canadian Universities where a longer experience had been had. It was found that the universal practice there is to allow to an undergraduate returning after a year or more of meritorious service, one year of credit toward a bachelor's degree. In other words, the candidate is graduated on the basis of three years of study and one year or more of army experience, part of the studies of the ordinary four-year program being omitted. This does not apply to professional degrees for which a definite amount of specific training in given subjects is deemed essential.

"A few generalizations may be of service in an attempt to formulate a policy to be followed in dealing with this subject.

1. The Bachelor's degree represents a measure of general culture and maturity derived from the systematic study of selected subjects extended over a considerable period of time.

2. The particular subjects to be included in the program leading to a Bachelor's degree, or which may be included in such a program, is a matter on which there is wide difference of opinion, but the equivalence of subjects has been so far accepted that no two bachelor's degrees any longer represent identically the same training. Certain subjects may be deemed essential, but for the others, a choice is allowed.

3. Military drill and military science have been approved by a large number of institutions as subjects which may count toward a bachelor's degree in limited amount.

4. Undergraduates who have suspended studies temporarily for Army service have intensified their training along a special line in such way as to acquire discipline and maturity, and in some cases also knowledge, fully equal to that derived from a general study of one or more academic subjects for the same time.

5. Within reasonable limits it is desirable that young men proceeding to a bachelor's degree should not be han-

dicapped in point of time because of national service of the kind represented by the Army or Navy.

"On the basis of these generalizations the following recommendation is presented, namely, That this Association express its approval of credit toward a bachelor's degree for Army or Navy service, in an amount dependent on the length and character of that service, such credit not to exceed in any case one-half year. Wherever credit can be allotted to particular subjects it should be so recorded, but the total for military or other similar training should in no case exceed fifteen semester hours or their equivalent."

It was voted that the Association adopt the above resolution.

"On the second question relative to the division of the year, whether into two terms or three, I shall make simply two or three statements. Until last September perhaps ninety per cent of the institutions throughout the country had divided the scholastic year into two terms, beginning in September and ending about the middle of June.

"At the request of the War department the academic year was divided into three terms of twelve weeks each, followed in each case by a vacation of ten days.

"With the discontinuance of the Students Army Training Corps the question at once arose as to how to proceed. My investigation shows that fully nine-tenths of the institutions will continue through this year on the plan started in September; namely, they will continue on the three-term plan. The correspondence clearly indicates a preference on the part of the institutions to return after the close of this year to the two-term plan, or the semester plan of work. The arguments in favor of one plan as compared with the other you are all familiar with and they do not need to be repeated here.

"As I size up the situation, the one point at issue on the two-term plan is the awkward division of the year, the Christmas vacation coming at a very awkward time near the end of the first semester. On the other hand, the three-

term plan lends itself very readily to choppiness in courses and frequent changes in course. I think it is unfortunate that we have coupled with the three-term plan of dividing the year the two notions, first, of five hours a week classes as a necessary accompaniment and, second, courses blocked off in three months' periods.

"Now, neither of those things is inherent in the plan of three terms to the year. You can have five hours a week courses just as well on a two-term plan as on a three, and you can have short courses or long courses just as well on a three-term plan as you can on the two.

"As I have said, it is not a question of argument or reason, it is a question of preference, very largely, as I get at the situation. For myself I should prefer to avoid the short choppy course; I should prefer the extended course over a longer period, and for that reason the pedagogical side should favor the two-term plan as compared with the three-term plan. It is very evident that the three-term plan lends itself readily to the adjustment of vacations. Mechanically, the three-term plan is advantageous."

President Shanklin, Chairman of the Committee on Military Training in the Colleges, introduced Colonel Morrow, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, who addressed the Association, discussing the plan for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Following his address, it was voted, on motion of President Shanklin, that the Association request the War Department to leave open, if possible, the minimum number required for an R. O. T. C. unit, with the idea that numbers less than one hundred might constitute a unit.

President Duniway, Secretary of the Committee on Military Training in the Colleges, submitted the following report of the Committee which was adopted by the Association:

First: That a Special Committee of three be appointed by the President to co-operate with the Secretary of War and the War Department and other national educational organizations on the amendment and the admin-

istration of the R. O. T. C. system either as to the law or as to the regulations, or both.

Second: That organization of the R. O. T. C. units may be delayed, if desired, by the colleges without prejudice until the opening of the colleges next autumn.

It was voted, on motion by President MacCracken, that the Association favors a special act of Congress which will make available a portion of the funds hitherto set aside for the S. A. T. C. to be used under the direction of the Secretary of War to place the universities and colleges at the end of the year June 30, 1919, in as favorable a financial situation in respect to receipts for tuition as they would have been had the contracts for the S. A. T. C. been continued to that date as originally contemplated.

It was explained by Dr. MacCracken that while the Committee on Education wishes to deal fairly with the colleges their hand is tied by red tape and special legislation will be necessary in order to carry out the above action.

It was voted, on motion of President Taylor, that the Association request the Secretary of War not to place a limit on the number of officers who shall serve in the R. O. T. C. units in the country.

It was voted, on motion of President Shanklin, that President Cowling be requested to notify immediately the Secretary of War of the action of the Association requesting the removal of the limit to the number of officers assigned to service with the R. O. T. C.

It was voted, on motion of President Rammelkamp, to request President Holgate to study further the matter of academic credit for service in army or navy in its various bearings in connection with state requirements for teachers, requirements for entrance to medical schools, etc., and to send out in due time a statement to the colleges.

All unfinished business was referred to the Executive Committee.

After presenting President Shanklin as the new president of the Association, President Cowling pronounced the Association adjourned sine die.

R. M. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES

Submitted by Robert L. Kelly, Executive Secretary, at the Fifth Annual Meeting held in Chicago, January 9-11, 1919.

At the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association of American Colleges held in this city during the month of January, 1918, the following report of the Committee on Co-operation was adopted and the officers of the Association were authorized to use diligence in carrying the provisions into effect. The report of the Committee follows:

First—We recommend that the Executive Committee be instructed to formulate plans and construct machinery with a view to strengthening the position and extending the influence of the American College through articulation with Government agencies through legislation, through the securing of data regarding college teachers, through surveys, through co-operative publicity, through the consideration of some possible system of co-operative use and purchase of supplies, through securing information as to the best types of investments of college funds, and in such other ways as may be deemed advisable.

Second—That the Executive Committee be instructed to formulate plans and construct machinery for utilizing to the best advantage the resources of the college in the service of the nation in the present war and for making effective in the councils of the nation the collective public opinion of American higher education.

Third—That the Executive Committee be authorized to join with the Association of American Universities, the National Association of State Universities, and other national educational associations, in organizing a council for the consideration of such educational questions and other questions affecting the colleges as may arise in the present war.

As further authority for the activities of the Association covered by this report reference is made also to items 4 and 7 of the report of the Committee on War Problems adopted by the Association a year ago. These items are:

4. Multiplication of American Fellowships and Scholarships for students, both men and women, from our allies.

7. The establishment of a Federal Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet. The Executive Committee was authorized to co-operate with other educational associations in efforts to secure the necessary legislation.

As will be seen from these reports, the Association announced a year ago a very definite, even if a somewhat ambitious, program for the ensuing year, and the officers of the Association have taken the recommendations of the Association very seriously. As a result of the year's work it is possible now to report progress along practically every line indicated in the program as outlined above. A partial report of the activities of the year is to be found in the November number of the Association of American Colleges Bulletin, which has been placed in the hands of all the members of the Association, and which becomes a part of this annual report. Many of the activities of the Association have been carried on in conjunction with the Council of Church Boards of Education, and for the past five months the activities of the Association have been carried on very largely from Washington City in connection with the American Council on Education.

International Reciprocity

As is indicated in the November Bulletin, 113, (now 114), French girls are enrolled in American Colleges as a result of the work of the Association. The successful accomplishment of this task has been very pleasing, I am sure, not only to members of the Association, but to all persons in this country and elsewhere interested in the establishment of the deepest possible intellectual sympathies between the people of this country and of France. Preliminary reports of the course of study and of the early success in their studies and in their college life in general of these girls are now on file at the office of the Association. Hundreds of letters have been written by these girls expressing appreciation of the Association of American Colleges and of the various institutions of learning in which these girls are studying. In an address de-

livered recently before a great convention in one of the cities of the South Mr. Billy, the French High Commissioner at Washington, after speaking of the desirability of establishing and maintaining the closest possible relationship between the peoples of the two Republics, mentioned the exchange of professors and students as the first among the important means by which this result is to be accomplished. At a reception to some of the French girls held a month ago in the City of Washington Mr. Guerlac, speaking for the French High Commission, concerning the plan of the Association of American Colleges, among other favorable things, said: "The experiment has now lasted two (three) months. From all appearances it has succeeded beyond our fondest expectations. The scholars write us letters giving their impressions. From this mass of correspondence we have enough data to show that here are 113 French girls—that is the number of those with whom the Association of American Colleges is concerned—who have come to this far-off land and in spite of the strangeness of the surroundings, the novelty of the customs, the difference of the language, and the distance from home, they manage to be perfectly happy. * * * * That is a pretty good record. It speaks well for the girls. It speaks well for the ladies who chose them. It speaks well for the generosity and warm-hearted hospitality of the American Colleges, and about this hospitality there is only one feeling expressed in all the letters we have received." In a letter written by one of the girls during her Christmas vacation, she said: "I am very pleased to have come to America. I enjoy my work very much and I worked so hard that the first quarter seemed very short. To be frank, there was just one day when I should have liked to be in Paris, and that was on the first Armistice day. I mean the wrong one. We had a very fine parade at ——— college and I was very happy because I believed the end had really come. However, I should have liked to see what was happening in my own home at that very moment."

Attention is also called to the preliminary report published in the November bulletin of the bringing to America on the same general plan of disabled French soldiers. Most favorable reports are coming from these men and the French Government has promised to send additional men as they are called for by our institutions. The University of Chicago and the University of Cincinnati should be added to the list of institutions receiving these men, which was published in the Bulletin.

There is a widespread and growing interest through the country in this plan. It is recognized that a beginning only has been made. Many other institutions are offering scholarships, both to men and to women, and not only to young people from France, but from the other countries of the Allies. Suggestions have been made that the plan be extended also to the South American Republics and one institution at least has already offered Scholarships to students of this type. The question is being raised as to how soon the Universities of Europe will be ready to admit American students, and some steps looking toward the extension of the plan in this particular have already been taken. The French Government has already communicated with the American Government on this subject, and Gen. Rees has gone to France to assist in administering this work.

As illustrating the developments on this side which are so widespread, reference may be made to the University of Cincinnati and the State Institutions of Iowa. The University of Cincinnati has made provision for the reception of five disabled French soldiers for the balance of the present academic year and five additional ones for each of the next three academic years, each Scholarship to continue for four years and to be worth \$900 per year. That is to say, the University of Cincinnati has awarded 20 of these Scholarships for a period covering the next eight years, and at a cost of no less than \$70.00. The State Institutions of Iowa—the University, the Agricultural College and the State Normal School—have voted 30 Scholar-

ships, carrying tuition only, ten from each institution, the Scholars to be selected from representatives of the Allied governments.

It may fairly be claimed, therefore, that this plan has already done something to "strengthen the position and extend the influence of the American College." The Association of American Colleges has received the main credit for this work. The work on a large scale was inaugurated by the Association and has been carried on in the name of the Association, although during the past five months the work has been done in conjunction with and from the office of the American Council on Education which for that time jointly participated in the credit. The plan if properly administered is destined to rank in educational history with the Rhodes Scholarship plan and with the plan of educating Chinese men in America, which grew out of the return of the Boxer indemnity. The Association must make proper provision for the maintenance and development of this interesting and important piece of work.

Especial reference should be made to the work of the Reception Committee in New York, and particularly to that of Miss M. Therese Bonney, the Executive Secretary of that Committee, who gave practically all of her time for several weeks. As indicating the absorbing nature of this work a quotation may be made from her report. "From September 9th until after the arrival of the second assignment it required all of the Secretary's time to organize and plan the work. The various questions of getting in touch personally with representatives of the railroads, of securing rates, routes, numbers of hours of individual trips, estimates of traveling expenses to different points, typing and distribution of the official list, remaking of list according to time of arrival, securing of custom-house and Trans-Atlantique passes, arrangements for baggage transportation, for machines to convey Scholars from pier to headquarters, answering letters to college presidents, preparing instructions for Committee members, grouping girls according to railroads and hours of departure, printing and

sending of (identification) badges to every institution; these were among the many things that the Secretary had to accomplish in the very few days in which definite work was possible. No work could be done until the Paris list was received as destinations were not known."

Reference has already been made to the keen interest which has been shown in this matter from the beginning by the representatives of the French Government both in Paris and in the United States. In addition to the information given on this point in the November bulletin it should be added that the French High Commission at Washington sent to each one of the Scholars—men and women—a Christmas gift in money and that the French Government has now appropriated a monthly allowance in cash for the incidental expenses of each girl in addition to the monthly allowance to the soldier students already reported.*

The Executive Secretary recommends that a Committee of the Association be appointed which shall be authorized to report at a later session a definite policy regarding the extension of this plan, including the necessary provision for financing it. Experience thus far shows that certain points should be carefully guarded in the future, for instance:

1st. Great care should be taken as to the scholastic standing of the institutions to whom the Scholars are to be sent. Only those institutions should be admitted to the list which can offer work worthy of full credit in America and abroad.

2nd. There should be included among the members of the Committee on Selection at least one French woman familiar with American educational institutions and polity.

3rd. The Committee should be instructed to submit at the time of the entrance of the student documentary evidence as to the student's previous academic history.

When the circumstances under which this work has been done are taken into consideration—the shortness of

*As this report goes to press the advice is given that Lieut. Rene Galland has come to America as the representative of M. Petit Detuailis and is attached to the French High Commission, 95 Broadway, N. Y.

the time, and the difficulty, and at times impossibility of prompt communication with Paris either by post or by wire, the lack of information in advance as to the types of students who would apply for these Scholarships, and above all the threatened destruction, during the very moment these scholars were being selected, of every material thing which the French people held dear, it must be felt that the plan has made satisfactory progress. The educational forces of America have been profoundly touched by the readiness of the French people—the fathers and mothers, the brothers and sisters and friends of these students—to give up so many of their choice young men, and women in particular, sending them to a foreign land across 3,000 miles of sea with confidence and faith that the American Colleges would well care for them. Under no circumstances which have ever occurred before have there been like tokens of international friendship.

Cooperative Publicity

Considerable progress may be reported also in the field of co-operative publicity. As a result of a great mass of material bearing upon the work of the American College having been brought together by the Survey Department of the Council of Church Boards of Education and of the readiness of talented men and women to produce pamphlets, newspaper and magazine articles, and other printed matter bearing upon this subject, it has been possible to circulate throughout the country an unprecedented amount of information pertaining to education.

In the matter of pamphlets the record of the year is as follows:

"Does Education Pay?".....	33,000
"Your Country Calls You".....	159,000
"The World Calls You".....	171,000
"Meeting College Expenses".....	75,000
"A Challenge to High School Girls".....	70,000
"The Day of Prayer".....	2,000
"Ministerial Supply"	751
"The American College Bulletin".....	10,000

A total of 133 colleges purchased these pamphlets, 33 states being represented by these colleges. In addition to the above pamphlets which were issued from the Chicago office, there were issued from the Washington office during the national campaign in behalf of American education

"Three Sons and the War".....	100,000
"Uncle Sam Is Alive, Are You".....	110,000

These pamphlets were purchased by the colleges and were distributed in every state in the Union. Under this particular head, therefore, it may be reported that 900,000 pamphlets on the work and function of the American College have been placed in the hands of our young people through the agency of this office during the past year.

This, however, is but a phase of the work done in the general field of co-operative publicity. As is well known this publicity has assumed various forms and has been carried on under different types of organization. Many groups of colleges representing sometimes states, sometimes peculiar types of institutions, sometimes institutions under the more or less direct control of religious denominations, have made their appeal through the religious and secular press, and in other ways. State campaigns in behalf of education have been carried on successfully in a number of States, all of the educational forces of such states uniting for this purpose. The various Church Boards of Education have been conspicuous leaders in work of this kind.

Finally, under this head should be reported the nation wide campaign carried on during the summer months and extending in modified form up to the middle of December under the auspices of the American Council on Education. The President of the United States requested the American Council on Education to make its contribution to this work. The Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department wrote a letter to the President of the American Council on Education approving its proposed work in this and other lines, and the American Council on Education invited the

Executive Secretary of the Association of American Colleges to have general charge of the campaign. As a part of this report I include, therefore, extracts from my report to the Commission on Students War Service of the American Council on Education, submitted December 18, 1918. These extracts follow:

"I take pleasure in submitting herewith a brief report of the campaign conducted during the past five months under the auspices of the Commission on Students War Service of the American Council on Education. In view of the fact that during the past two or three months neither the President nor the Secretary of the American Council on Education has spent much time in the office and the responsibility has therefore devolved largely upon the Campaign Director, who has acted rather as an Executive Secretary, this report contains an account of some activities under the jurisdiction of the American Council on Education proper rather than under the Commission on Students War Service. Since, however, all the work has been on a co-operative basis there is no especial need of attempting to make close discrimination in matters of this kind.

"The first task of the Commission on Students War Service of course was that of publicity in behalf of the Students Army Training Corps. The function of this office, however, soon extended quite beyond that of publicity as such. In spite of the fact that after the campaign began, the status of the SATC was changed from a voluntary to a draft basis, and in spite also of various embarrassments due to the daily and at sometimes almost hourly changes in the details of administration of the SATC, the Commission found great demand for its services and much work to do. A State Director was appointed in each of the 48 states and in the District of Columbia, and in most of the states there was very commendable activity. If it were desired a report could be given of the activities in each state separately, as the data is on file in this office. In general it may be said, however, that the outstanding activities consisted of proclamations and special letters to stu-

dents and to parents by the Governors of States, joint communications to young people and to citizens in general from Governors and State Superintendents, special letters from State Superintendents, public communications and financial contributions from State Councils of Defense, community rallies and personal interviews of students and parents, which in a few of the States were carried to every student and parent in the State, newspaper and magazine articles in profusion, posters of different and in some cases very attractive types, and public addresses by educational men and clergymen in particular. All of the great newspaper agencies gave cordial assistance in this matter, and there certainly was no magazine of any type in the country that did not carry one or more stories of the SATC. The United States Chamber of Commerce and numerous other organizations of a national character also participated actively in the campaign as opportunity was afforded.

"As interesting types of publicity, reference may be made to the fact that a joint letter was sent out by the American Council and the Bureau of Education to 120,000 clergymen, and there is documentary evidence that thousands of sermons were preached throughout the country by ministers of all denominations in behalf of the education of our children in general, as well as in behalf of the SATC in particular. This office also prepared a catechism on the SATC which was approved in advance by then Col. Rees and which was distributed through the Haskin Information Bureau to the number of 60,000, practically all of which went to prospective SATC students. This office also prepared and distributed two special pamphlets on the SATC, which were distributed to the number of 200,000, most of them having been purchased by college presidents. It was the policy of the office consistently to have its communications approved in advance by some member of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, and the Campaign Director is prepared to show that this was done.

"During the campaign a large number of circular let-

ters were issued from time to time to the heads of institutions, giving information in many cases which could only have been secured at the time by a personal visit of the college executives at Washington City. In addition to these circular letters a voluminous correspondence was carried on, both by letter and by wire. Universities and colleges in every state of the Union applied to this office for information, advice and assistance, and the records show that fully one-half of the institutions which were granted the college section of the SATC were assisted in some significant way by this office. In some instances a dozen communications were received and replied to from a single institution and it is certain that the campaign saved to the institutions thousands of dollars in traveling expenses alone.

"The states that made the greatest use of this office in order are: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, with, of course, the District of Columbia, although every state as mentioned above made use of the office. It may be a significant fact that the states which used the office most freely were those which very largely had already tested the value of the co-operative publicity in one form or other.

"When the inductions actually began this office gave attention to other phases of the campaign. One of these was the appeal of the Surgeon General, U. S. A., for assistance in recruiting young women to enter standard institutions for pre-nurses training. A special Committee on War Service Training for Women College Students was organized by the Council, and a letter of seven pages was issued, indicating additional activities under the jurisdiction of this Committee. The main function of this office in connection with this campaign for nurses was to secure the establishment in leading institutions of pre-nurses training courses and to get such courses approved by the Surgeon General's office. The list includes about sixty of our best institutions. This office worked in close co-operation with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which has been and

still is responsible for the task of recruiting students for these courses.

"The Campaign Director having been in charge of the office at the time was called upon by the State Department and the Treasury Department of the United States to decide whether or not the American Council on Education would have supervision of the French Educational Mission. He decided in the affirmative and the preliminary steps for the entertainment for this Mission were taken at this office.

"More recently the U. S. Shipping Board has called upon this office to co-operate with them in interesting American institutions of higher learning in their large program for foreign trade and transportation, and the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Board have indicated to the Council their desire to have their assistance in their great campaign for public health now being formulated. The Campaign Director recently made an address, by invitation, before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in behalf of a Department of Education, and this address is being printed under the auspices of the Senate Committee. The Campaign Director also, as the representative of the American Council on Education, has been appointed a member of the Central Committee of the U. S. Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, this service having been given the assignment by the National Council of Defense, in co-operation with other patriotic organizations, of the securing of positions for returning soldiers, sailors and other war workers as they make the transfer to civil life.

"As the Campaign Director leaves this office he is taking back with him to Chicago the task originally inaugurated by the Association of American Colleges pertaining to the French girl scholarships, and also that pertaining to disabled French soldiers. The other unfinished pieces of business are, for the present, left in abeyance subject to further plans of the Executive Committee of the Council.

"The campaign was made financially possible through the liberality of institutions which made subscriptions for its support.

"During the early part of the campaign the Campaign Director had the assistance in the Washington office of Mr. Harold Whitehead of Boston University, and during the latter part of the campaign of Professor George B. Woods of Carleton College, both of whom rendered most valuable service."

Cooperative Purchasing

A beginning has been made also in the matter of co-operative purchasing of college supplies. This work has been carried on by the Executive Secretary in conjunction with a committee made up of experienced purchasing agents, the Chairman of which has been Mr. John C. Dinsmore, the purchasing agent of the University of Chicago, who is on the program of this meeting for a special report upon this subject.

It was manifestly impossible during the war to attempt the application of the principle of co-operative purchasing to such commodities as food and fuel. The Government was making its best effort to control this situation through special administrative officers and the situation was too critical and too abnormal to warrant effort in these fields. It was the unanimous judgment of the Committee that the start should be made with a limited number of articles and it seemed best to confine the first efforts to stationery and various forms of office supplies. Quotations were received directly from the mills and five distinct offers were made. Eighty-six colleges located in twenty-eight states took advantage of these offers and profited by them in the aggregate to the extent of probably \$1,500.

During the summer a conference of purchasing agents was held at Lake Geneva College Camp, Wisconsin, on Lake Geneva, and was attended by representative purchasing agents from institutions belonging to the Association of American Colleges, the Association of American Universities, and the National Association of State Universities. At this meeting, which continued for three days, it was unanimously voted to appoint a commit-

tee to draft a constitution and submit to the universities and colleges in the conference a plan for a permanent organization embodying an Exchange Bureau for the purpose of supplying information concerning supplies and materials. The Committee named was Professor E. D. Burton of the University of Chicago, Bishop Thomas Nicholson, J. C. Christiansen, Purchasing Agent of the University of Michigan, C. H. Ginrich, of Carleton College, John C. Dinsmore, and R. L. Kelly. This Committee, under the leadership of Dr. Burton, has given this matter much consideration during the summer and will make its report to the Association tomorrow morning when the special topic of co-operative purchasing is the order of the day.

It may be said in this brief statement that the practicability of co-operative purchasing has been demonstrated by this experiment. It is true that the overhead charges were not considered in this experiment, they having been provided for by the Council of Church Boards of Education, and that the profit to the Committee, which amounted on the average to about 2% for cash discount, scarcely paid for the postage and correspondence. However, as will be demonstrated tomorrow, colleges may, with great profit to themselves, provide a fund for carrying on this work. There is a chance here for a great saving to our educational institutions, the opportunity for which should not be lost.

Data Regarding College Teachers

The pressure of war work, particularly in connection with the Students' Army Training Corps, the complications involved in this intricate problem and particularly the lack of funds for carrying on investigations of this kind, have prevented much progress in the matter of securing data for college teachers. It may be reported that numerous colleges have called upon the office of the Association for information regarding teachers and some service has been rendered directly in this field as in many other fields hav-

ing to do with phases of college administration. The Association has not been officially connected with any Teachers' Agency, and it was soon discovered that the formulation of a list of available teachers would involve an expenditure quite beyond the resources of our budget. It may be reported that the Executive Secretary in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education, secured information concerning almost 200 vacancies in schools and colleges, for which teachers of French were demanded. He also published articles in leading French newspapers and magazines inviting French teachers to enter into correspondence regarding these positions, and he arranged with the French High Commission at Washington to make the final recommendation for these appointments. As a result of this effort several French teachers have been brought to the United States already and a considerable correspondence has developed in this field. The French High Commission has shown keen interest in the matter and has given every evidence that it will continue to lend its support to the enterprise. The entire problem should have the careful attention of the Executive Committee.

It is undoubtedly true that the Association of American Colleges during the past year has made a distinct contribution to educational problems of a national and international character. The particular service rendered through the Association to the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department and in connection with the American Council on Education will best be spoken of by President Cowling, the President of the Association, who, as is well known, was also made the President of the American Council on Education.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT L. KELLY.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER**January 7, 1919**

Report of R. W. Cooper, former Treasurer, for period December 20, 1917, to February 14, 1918 (not included in printed report):

Receipts

Balance in Treasury, December 20, 1917.....	\$269.28
12 dues, 1916-17, \$5.00 each.....	60.00
Bulletins, etc.	42.85
Total Receipts	\$372.13

Disbursements

Speaker, January meeting.....	\$ 85.00
Expenses, Dr. Cooper: traveling expenses, stenographer, stamps, express, etc.....	64.77
Expenses, President Bell: stenographic services, telegrams and postage.....	29.75
Printing	33.20
Stenographer, January meeting.....	119.12
Hotel La Salle.....	12.94
Total Disbursements	344.78
Balance, February 14, 1918.....	\$ 27.35

Report of R. M. Hughes, appointed Treasurer at January meeting:

Receipts

Balance received from R. W. Cooper.....	\$ 27.35
1916-17 dues, 17 @ \$5.....	85.00
1917-18 dues, 223 @ \$10.....	2,230.00
5 @ \$5 (Half paid in 16-17).....	25.00
1 @ \$2.80 (\$7.20 paid in 16-17).....	2.80
1918-19 dues, ½ @ \$5.....	5.00
Bulletins	80.90
Total Receipts	\$ 2,456.05

Disbursements

Emergency Council on Education.....	\$ 100.00
President Donald J. Cowling, part expenses in Washington	250.00
Office of Executive Secretary:	
Stenographer	\$275.00
Office rent	165.00
Telephone	29.50
Multigraphing	46.22

Miscellaneous Printing, Envelopes..	157.20	
Stamps	184.49	
Mailing expenses	5.71	
Telegrams	5.32	
Printing bulletins	463.65	1,332.09
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Office of Treasurer:		
Stamps, envelopes, supplies.....	\$ 10.89	
Freight, express	5.04	
Telegrams	2.08	
Clerical work	50.00	68.01
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Letter heads purchased by Miss Benton in France		4.25
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Total Disbursements		1,754.35
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Balance, January 7, 1919.....		\$ 701.70
Cash Balance at Oxford National Bank January 7.....	\$962.70	
Uncancelled checks, Nos. 57 and 59..	261.00	\$ 701.70
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Total number of members in Association.....	242	
Dues paid in full.....	229	
Unpaid dues for current year.....	13	
Unpaid dues for preceding year.....	2	

(The names of these two institutions have been dropped from the list of members.)

The Report of the Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee checked over the receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer and checked bills and stubs in check book, finding the accounts to be substantially correct. The Treasurer failed to submit to the Committee the details of the receipts taken in by the previous Treasurer. It was also noted that two of the items for copying and stamps on the bill submitted by Miss Benton were overlooked and not paid.

HENRY K. WARREN, Chairman.

The details of the receipts referred to above were filed with me by Dr. Cooper but through an oversight were not taken to the annual meeting.

R. M. HUGHES, Treasurer.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

THE PURPOSE of the Association shall be the consideration of questions relating to the promotion of higher education in all its forms, in the independent and denominational colleges in the United States which shall become members of this Association, and the discussion and prosecution of such questions and plans as may tend to make more efficient the institutions included in the membership of the Association.

NAME: The name of this Association shall be the "Association of American Colleges."

MEMBERSHIP: All colleges which conform to the definition of a minimum college given in the By-Laws may become members of this Association. Colleges which do not conform to this definition may become associate members without vote.

REPRESENTATION: Every institution recognized as a member of this Association shall be entitled to representation in such meeting of the Association through the President or Chief Executive Officer of the institution, or other accredited representative. Any officer being a member of the faculty or Board of Trustees of any institution belonging to this Association, or any officer of a Church Board co-operating with such an institution shall be entitled to all the privileges of a representative excepting the right to vote. Each institution recognized as a member of the Association shall be entitled to one vote on any question before the Association, the vote to be cast by its accredited representative.

OFFICERS: The Association shall elect a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be charged with the duties usually connected with their respective offices and who shall serve one year, or until their successors are duly elected. The Association shall at the same time elect two others, who with the three officers above named shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association. The election of officers shall be by ballot. The term of office shall be for one year, beginning at the

close of the annual meeting, and the President, Vice-President and the two members of the Executive Committee shall not be eligible to succeed themselves. The President or Chief Executive Officer of any institution connected with the Association may be elected to office. The President of the Association shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee.

MEETINGS: At least one meeting of the Association shall be held in each calendar year. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee, provided that four weeks' notice of same be given each institution connected with the Association. Representatives of eleven members of the Association shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business.

BY-LAWS: The Association may enact by-laws for its own government not inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution.

VACANCIES: The Executive Committee is authorized to fill vacancies *ad interim* in the offices of the Association.

AMENDMENTS: Amendments to the foregoing constitution may be offered at any regular annual meeting, and shall be in writing, signed by the mover and two (2) seconds. They shall then lie on the table until the next annual meeting, and shall require for their adoption the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members then present.

By-Laws

No. 1.

In order to be eligible to membership in this Association, institutions shall require fourteen units for admission to the freshman class and shall also require 120 semester hours for graduation; but the latter requirement may be waived by a two-thirds vote of the Association.*

No. 2.

The annual dues shall be ten dollars per member.

*The Association by a two-thirds vote waived this requirement for Clark College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and admitted it to membership on the basis of its standards.

No. 3.

The Secretary of this Association is authorized to mail all official Bulletins to the Libraries and Presidents of all institutions which are members of this Association and have paid their annual dues as lawful subscribers to the same.

No. 4.

Chicago shall be the regular meeting place of the Association.

NOTE.—In accordance with an action of the Executive Committee, the Secretary of the Association now sends to all institutions wishing to join the Association the following interpretation of the above by-laws as the conditions of membership:

1. A requirement of at least fourteen secondary units for admission to the freshman class.

2. At least 120 semester hours of college work above all entrance units for graduation from the college. The requirement may be waived by a two-thirds vote of the Association.

3. Prompt payment of annual dues.

4. Institutions doing work of college grade, but not meeting in full the first or the second of the above requirements are admitted to associate membership, giving them all the privileges of the Association save the right to vote.

5. All institutions admitted to membership must be *bona fide* colleges.

Policy

In accordance with the action of the Association the working policy of the Association is *a policy of inclusiveness and interhelpfulness rather than of exclusiveness.*

NOTICES

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association is to be held at Chicago, Illinois, January 8 to 10, 1920.

Members of the Association will please note that the Treasurer is President R. M. Hughes, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and that all checks should be sent to him. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, Robert L. Kelly, 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Members of the Association, including their various officers and faculty members, are entitled to extra subscriptions to the Association of American Colleges Bulletin at half rates, that is, \$1.50 per annum.

MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES

This list of institutions includes both members and associate members. The Secretary is under order to make separate list of members and associate members to be published at an early date.

Name of President	College	Address
ALABAMA		
Paul V. Bomar.....	Judson College,	Marion
ARIZONA		
Rufus B. vonn Klein Smid.....	University of Arizona,	Tucson
ARKANSAS		
J. H. Reynolds.....	Hendrix College,	Conway
J. H. Workman.....	Henderson-Brown College,	Arkadelphia
CALIFORNIA		
R. L. Wilbur..	Leland Stanford University,	Stanford University
V. Leroy Duke.....	University of Redlands,	Redlands
John L. Seaton.....	College of the Pacific,	San Jose
James A. Blaisdell.....	Pomona College,	Claremont
A. H. Reinhardt.....	Mills College,	Mills College
Silas Evans.....	Occidental College,	Los Angeles
James A. B. Scherer..	Throop College of Technology,	Pasadena
G. F. Bovard...	University of Southern California,	Los Angeles
Harry N. Wright.....	Whittier College,	Whittier
COLORADO		
H. A. Buchtel.....	University of Denver,	Denver
C. A. Duniway.....	Colorado College,	Colorado Springs
John William Bailey.....	Colorado Woman's College,	Capitol Hill Station, Denver, Colo.
CONNECTICUT		
B. T. Marshall..	Connecticut College for Women,	New London
W. A. Shanklin.....	Wesleyan University,	Middletown
FLORIDA		
Lincoln Hulley.....	John B. Stetson University,	Deland
Calvin H. French.....	Rollins College,	Winter Park
GEORGIA		
F. E. Jenkins.....	Piedmont College,	Demorest
W. S. Cox.....	Cox College,	College Park
F. H. Gaines.....	Agnes Scott College,	Decatur
C. R. Jenkins.....	Wesleyan Female College,	Macon
IDAHO		
W. J. Boone.....	College of Idaho,	Caldwell

Name of President

College

Address

ILLINOIS

Julia H. Gulliver.....Rockford College, Rockford
 E. P. Baker.....McKendree College, Lebanon
 T. H. McMichael.....Monmouth College, Monmouth
 F. X. McCabe.....De Paul University, Chicago
 J. S. Noffsinger.....Mount Morris College, Mount Morris
 J. M. Tilden.....Lombard College, Galesburg
 H. W. Wright.....Lake Forest University, Lake Forest
 Melvin B. Laird.....Lincoln College, Lincoln
 J. L. McConaughy.....Knox College, Galesburg
 Dean Thomas F. Holgate...Northwestern University, Evanston
 E. E. Rall.....North-Western College, Naperville
 H. D. Hoover.....Carthage College, Carthage
 W. M. Hudson.....Blackburn College, Carlinville
 Gustav A. Andreen.....Augustana College, Rock Island
 O. R. Jenks.....Aurora College, Aurora
 G. M. Potter.....Shurtleff College, Alton
 A. R. Taylor.....James Milliken University, Decatur
 J. R. Harker.....Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville
 Theodore Kemp.....Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington
 C. H. Rammelkamp.....Illinois College, Jacksonville
 W. D. Agnew.....Hedding College, Abingdon
 F. H. Burt.....Y. M. C. A. College (5315 Drexel Ave.) Chicago
 E. G. Burritt.....Greenville College, Greenville
 W. P. McKee.....Frances Shimer School, Mount Carroll
 H. O. Pritchard.....Eureka College, Eureka
 C. A. Blanchard.....Wheaton College, Wheaton
 Theodore C. Burgess..Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.

INDIANA

Carl Leo Mees.....Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute
 Otho Winger.....Manchester College, North Manchester
 John Cavanaugh.....University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame
 Thomas Carr Howe.....Butler College, Indianapolis
 Monroe Vayhinger.....Taylor University, Upland
 W. A. Millis.....Hanover College, Hanover
 C. E. Goodell.....Franklin College, Franklin
 D. M. Edwards.....Earlham College, Earlham P. O.
 George R. Grose.....De Pauw University, Greencastle

IOWA

R. A. Montgomery.....Parsons College, Fairfield
 Henry Edwin McGrew.....Penn College, Oskaloosa
 Frank E. Mossman.....Morningside College, Sioux City
 C. M. Steffins.....Dubuque College & Seminary, Dubuque
 Daniel M. Gorman....Dubuque College (St. Joseph's) Dubuque
 Arthur Holmes.....Drake University, Des Moines
 C. K. Preus.....Luther College, Decorah
 Lenox College, Hopkinton
 Leander Clark College, Toledo
 Chas. Wesley Flint.....Cornell College, Mount Vernon
 John A. Marquis.....Coe College, Cedar Rapids
 Milton J. Hoffman.....Central College, Pella

ASSOCIATION OF

Name of President	College	Address
Stanton Olinger.....	Buena Vista College,	Storm Lake
J. W. Campbell.....	Simpson College,	Indianola
E. A. Schell.....	Iowa Wesleyan College,	Mount Pleasant
J. H. T. Main.....	Grinnell College,	Grinnell
I. F. Mayer.....	Ellsworth College,	Iowa Falls
John A. Earl.....	Des Moines College,	Des Moines
C. P. Colegrove.....	Upper Iowa University,	Fayette

KANSAS

R. B. Perry.....	Midland College,	Atchison
.....	Kansas Wesleyan University,	Salina
R. T. Campbell.....	Cooper College,	Sterling
S. A. Lough.....	Baker University,	Baldwin City
S. E. Price.....	Ottawa University,	Ottawa
A. E. Kirk.....	Southwestern College,	Winfield
W. H. Rollins.....	Fairmount College,	Wichita
Frederick W. Lewis.....	Emporia College,	Emporia
W. O. Mendenhall.....	Friends University,	Wichita

KENTUCKY

John Patterson.....	University of Louisville,	Louisville
W. A. Ganfield.....	Center College,	Danville
Wm. G. Frost.....	Berea College,	Berea
R. H. Crossfield.....	Transylvania College,	Lexington
M. B. Adams.....	Georgetown College,	Georgetown

LOUISIANA

C. Cottingham.....	Louisiana College,	Pineville
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MAINE

George Colby Chase.....	Bates College,	Lewiston
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MARYLAND

J. O. Spencer.....	Morgan College,	Baltimore
W. W. Guth.....	Goucher College,	Baltimore
Joseph H. Apple.....	Hood College,	Frederick

MASSACHUSETTS

Alexander Meiklejohn.....	Amherst College,	Amherst
E. C. Sanford.....	Clark College,	Worcester
Mary Emma Woolley.....	Mount Holyoke College,	South Hadley
L. L. Doggett.....	International Y. M. C. A. College,	Springfield
Ellen F. Pendleton.....	Wellesley College,	Wellesley
Samuel V. Cole.....	Wheaton College,	Norton
Ira N. Hollis.....	Worcester Polytechnic Institute,	Worcester
W. A. Neilson.....	Smith College,	Northampton
Henry Lefavour.....	Simmons College,	Boston
H. C. Bumpus.....	Tufts College,	Tufts College

MICHIGAN

H. L. Feeman.....	Adrian College,	Adrian
Samuel Dickie.....	Albion College,	Albion
Harry Means Crooks.....	Alma College,	Alma
Joseph W. Mauck.....	Hillsdale College,	Hillsdale
Edward D. Dimment.....	Hope College,	Holland
H. L. Stetson.....	Kalamazoo College,	Kalamazoo

AMERICAN COLLEGES

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Name of President

College

Address

MINNESOTA

A. E. Bess.....Macalester College, St. Paul
D. J. Cowling.....Carleton College, Northfield
J. A. Aasgaard.....Concordia College, Moorhead
Sister Leo.....College of St. Teresa, Winona
Sister Antonio.....College of St. Catherine, St. Paul
L. W. Boe.....St. Olaf's College, Northfield
S. F. Kerfoot.....Hamline University, St. Paul

MISSISSIPPI

J. W. Beeson.....Meridian College, Meridian

MISSOURI

F. W. Hawley.....Park College, Parkville
E. A. Watkins.....Palmer College, Albany
Cameron Harmon.....Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron
W. H. Black.....Missouri Valley College, Marshall
Otto E. Kriege.....Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton
G. D. Edwards.....Bible College of Missouri, Columbia
Anna Snead Cairns.....Forest Park College, St. Louis
E. E. Reed.....Westminster College, Fulton
Joseph A. Serena.....William Woods College, Fulton
James M. Wood.....Stephens Junior College, Columbia
T. W. Nadal.....Drury College, Springfield

NEBRASKA

J. B. Schreckengast.....Nebraska Wesleyan University,
University Place
R. B. Crone.....Hastings College, Hastings
M. O. McLaughlin.....York College, York
F. X. McMenarny.....Creighton University, Omaha
W. O. Allen.....Doane College, Crete

NEW JERSEY

W. H. S. Demarest.....Rutgers College, New Brunswick

NEW YORK

B. C. Davis.....Alfred University, Alfred
Frederick Dent.....Elmira College, Elmira
.....Hobart College, Geneva
M. C. O'Farrell.....College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle
W. C. Rodgers.....St. Stephens College, Annandale
Secretary Julian Park.....University of Buffalo, Buffalo
Rush Reese.....University of Rochester, Rochester
C. M. Richmond.....Union College, Schenectady
H. N. MacCracken.....Vassar College, Poughkeepsie
K. D. Macmillan.....Wells College, Aurora
Frederick C. Ferry.....Hamilton College, Clinton
Chancellor Elmer E. Brown..New York University, N. Y. City

NORH CAROLINA

W. J. Martin.....Davidson College, Davidson
W. A. Harper.....Elon College, Elon College
Raymond Binford.....Guilford College, Guilford College

ASSOCIATION OF

Name of President	College	Address
H. E. Rondthaler.....	Salem College,	Winston-Salem
W. P. Few.....	Trinity College,	Durham
Charles F. Meserve.....	Shaw University,	Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA

E. Howard Lee.....	Fargo College,	Fargo
B. K. Kroeze.....	Jamestown College,	Jamestown

OHIO

A. B. Storms.....	Baldwin Wallace College,	Berea
S. K. Mosiman.....	Bluffton College,	Bluffton
Otto Mees.....	Capital University,	Columbus
J. C. White.....	College of Wooster,	Wooster
A. G. Caris.....	Defiance College,	Defiance
Wm. Foster Peirce.....	Kenyon College,	Gambier
C. W. Chamberlain.....	Denison University,	Granville
M. L. Bates.....	Hiram College,	Hiram
Vivian B. Small.....	Lake Erie College,	Painesville
P. R. Kolbe.....	Municipal University of Akron,	Akron
W. H. McMaster.....	Mount Union College,	Alliance
J. K. Montgomery.....	Muskingum College,	New Concord
J. W. Hoffman.....	Ohio Wesleyan University,	Delaware
Henry C. King.....	Oberlin College,	Oberlin
Raymond M. Hughes.....	Miami University,	Oxford
W. G. Clippinger.....	Otterbein University,	Westerville
Simeon H. Bing.....	Rio Grande College,	Rio Grande
Charles W. Dabney.....	University of Cincinnati,	Cincinnati
W. W. Boyd.....	Western College for Women,	Oxford
C. F. Thwing.....	Western Reserve University,	Cleveland
C. G. Heckert.....	Wittenberg College,	Springfield
W. S. Scarborough.....	Wilberforce University,	Wilberforce
J. Edwin Jay.....	Wilmington College,	Wilmington

OKLAHOMA

I. N. McCash.....	Phillips University,	East Enid
Arthur Lee Odell.....	Henry Kendall College,	Tulsa

OREGON

L. E. Riley.....	McMinnville College,	McMinnville
Wm. T. Foster.....	Reed College,	Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

William F. Curtis....	Allentown College for Women,	Allentown
William H. Crawford.....	Allegheny College,	Meadville
H. B. Haskell.....	Beaver College,	Beaver
A. A. Hammerschlag....	Carnegie Institute of Tech.,	Pittsburgh
James H. Morgan.....	Dickinson College,	Carlisle
Hollis Godfrey.....	Drexel Institute,	Philadelphia
Henry H. Apple.....	Franklin and Marshall College,	Lancaster
R. H. Martin.....	Geneva College,	Beaver Falls
W. W. Comfort.....	Haverford College,	Haverford
John H. MacCracken.....	Lafayette College,	Easton
G. D. Gossard.....	Lebanon Valley College,	Annville
H. S. Drinker.....	Lehigh University,	South Bethlehem
J. B. Rendall.....	Lincoln University,	Lincoln University

AMERICAN COLLEGES

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Name of President	College	Address
J. A. W. Haas.....	Muhlenberg College,	Allentown
J. C. Acheson.....	Pennsylvania College for Women,	Pittsburgh
W. A. Granville.....	Pennsylvania College,	Gettysburg
Joseph Swain.....	Swarthmore College,	Swarthmore
R. H. Conwell.....	Temple University,	Philadelphia
Chancellor E. F. Smith.....	University of Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia
Chancellor S. B. McCormick.....	University of Pittsburgh,	Pittsburgh
G. L. Omwake.....	Ursinus College,	Collegeville
	Washington & Jefferson College,	Washington
W. C. Wallace.....	Westminster College,	New Wilmington

RHODE ISLAND

Wm. Herbert Perry Faunce.....Brown University, Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA

R. P. Pell.....Converse College, Spartanburg

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wm. D. Schermerhorn...Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell

Harry Morehouse Gage.....Huron College, Huron

Henry K. Warren.....Yankton College, Yankton

TENNESSEE

F. A. McKenzie.....Fisk University, Nashville

G. A. Hubbell.....Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate

Samuel T. Wilson.....Maryville College, Maryville

C. E. Diehl.....Southwestern Presbyterian Univ., Clarksville

Charles O. Gray.....Tusculum College, Greenville

F. W. Hixon.....University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga

A. W. Knight.....University of the South, Sewanee

TEXAS

Samuel P. Brooks.....Baylor University, Waco

T. P. Junkin.....Daniel Baker College, Brownwood

E. O. Lovett.....Rice Institute, Houston

C. M. Bishop.....Southwestern University, Georgetown

S. L. Hornbeak.....Trinity University, Waxahachie

F. M. Bralley...College of Industrial Arts, Denton (State College for Women)

VIRGINIA

J. S. Flory.....Bridgewater College, Bridgewater

R. E. Blackwell.....Randolph-Macon College, Ashland

William A. Webb.....Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg

F. W. Boatwright.....Richmond College, Richmond

J. A. Morehead.....Roanoke College, Salem

H. L. Smith.....Washington and Lee University, Lexington

Emilie W. McVey.....Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar

WEST VIRGINIA

Thomas E. Cramblet.....Bethany College, Bethany

Wallace B. Fleming.....West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon

ASSOCIATION OF

Name of President

College

Address

WASHINGTON

S. B. L. Penrose.....Whitman College, Walla Walla

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

C. H. Stockton....George Washington University, Washington

WISCONSIN

Melvin Brannon.....Beloit College, Beloit

Herbert P. Houghton.....Carroll College, Waukesha

Samuel Plantz.....Lawrence College, Appleton

W. C. Daland.....Milton College, Milton

Ellen C. Sabin.....Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee

Henry Coe Culbertson.....Ripon College, Ripon

